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JPRS 81389

29 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2666

19980918 135

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29 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SITUATION IN SOUTHERN, CENTER AREAS DISCUSSED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82, p 30

[Text] AFP [Agence France Presse] reports: Kuito, capital of the Angolese province of Bie, an area where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas are active, is a quiet city, but the consequences of the war which Luanda is carrying out against this movement are everywhere to be seen. You see few Cubans in the streets patrolled by military vehicles. They are to be found at night at the still very noisy "Cuban fiestas" in places reserved for them.

Controls on the exits from the city have been relaxed, and they are not much felt in a city under siege, although movement over the roads to certain areas is strongly advised against and is rather limited. The road connecting Bie to Huambo, 150 km away, another province where the guerrillas operate, is considered not very safe. It is mostly military vehicles which operate along this road. The villages, some of them recently built for displaced persons coming from the forest area and the countryside, are guarded by the Popular Defense Forces (ODP) and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

At Kuito the accent is on the resettlement of displaced persons and on their political mobilization. The DIP (Department of Information and Propaganda) broadcasts radio programs in Portuguese and in the regional languages, particularly Ovimbundu. Leaders of the Organization of the Masses visit the towns by vehicle or by airplane.

Lucio Lara, the second-ranking Angolan leader, has chosen Bie as his forward command post for the control of the central and southern zone, which is currently the most insecure, with the South Africans in the South and UNITA in the center.

Quite near the airport more than 3,000 refugees live in a transit camp established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Angolan Red Cross. Nearly 40 people come in every day; camp installations are still limited and temporary. The influx of displaced people coincides, it is reported, with the counter-offensives of the Angolan army in zones where UNITA operates. Some 800 persons have already left the transit camp to be resettled in agricultural areas. A second camp is under construction, which will shelter about 2,000 persons and whose installations will be improved. One unit of the

camp will concern itself with the worst cases of malnutrition. This first phase: construction of emergency shelter, distribution of relief supplies, and a blood bank already established in the provincial hospital, will cost nearly 8.5 million kwanzas (or nearly \$280,000). A forthcoming meeting of southern African countries in Botswana will make it possible to issue an appeal to the international community.

5170

CSO: 4719/1057

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MAKES DECISIONS ON ECONOMY

AB170600 Luanda ANGOP in French 1705 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--The deliberations of the fifth ordinary session of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, which entered their third day yesterday, Thursday, were devoted to the discussion and adoption of measures aimed at reviving the national economy. The measures were presented yesterday by the Commission for Planning, Finance, External Trade and International Cooperation.

In this connection, the Assembly members took the opportunity to review similar measures taken in the past but which were not implemented. In this regard, the Assembly came to the conclusion that this state of affairs is due to a lack of dynamism.

The Assembly also noted the continued disorganization and indiscipline in various sectors and in the implementation of the prevailing laws. The Assembly has demanded the implementation of the general labor legislation and other provisions on labor discipline.

With regard to the proposals aimed at reducing the budget deficit and increasing the country's revenues, the Assembly approved important measures on the state's administrative machinery, on the productive sector and on various other sectors.

It was also decided that the payment of expenditure from previous fiscal years should be taken off the state's general budget. The measure is aimed at avoiding expenses outside the budget. Also, the Assembly's permanent commission has been asked to submit within 90 days to the Commission on Restructuring the State Machinery a report on the creation of a supervisory body designed to control the activities of the state administrative institutions.

With regard to the productive sector, the Assembly demanded among other things that the state's general budget no longer cover the losses of priority or nonpriority enterprises unless these enterprises can generate enough funds to defray the costs.

Meanwhile, the Assembly called for the rational use of the existing manpower, in particular in the spheres of construction, agriculture and external trade, and training in these areas will depend on the means of production and on the potential output and services rendered to the masses.

The Commission on Labor, Social Security, Child's Conditions and Social Affairs will have to assess the available unemployed manpower to be trained and used in various projects to be initiated by the appropriate departments of the party or by the Council of Ministers.

In the spheres of agriculture and animal husbandry, the Assembly members decided to streamline the areas of state intervention in order to concentrate most state enterprises in certain regions. The Assembly also decided to close some state economic units, which could become cooperative societies or private enterprises which will pay taxes.

The members of the People's Assembly also decided that all enterprises with planned losses should submit a report on the total strength of their personnel.

In the spheres of industry and transport, important measures were taken, in particular an increase in domestic air transport fares and an increase of the various fees paid at the airport. The Ministry of Transport and Communications will determine the increases. It was also decided to improve the supply system of equipment and spare parts needed for technical maintenance and the utilisation of the acquired equipment will be strictly controlled with a view to increasing production and productivity.

In the spheres of construction and trade, the People's Assembly proposed the rational use of manpower and the transfer of unemployed workers to other national activities. In view of the high rate of idle equipment, the Assembly called on the Ministry of Construction to design a program aimed at recovering idle equipment for further use.

The People's Assembly decided that the Ministry of Domestic Trade should reorganize and control the retail system in order to remove the discrepancy between the uncontrolled trade and centralized control. It also called for the establishment of communal joint ventures at the local level.

In this regard, Assembly members agreed to set up a commission made up of officials from the ministries of finance and domestic trade to be charged with registering all private enterprises operating in the provincial capitals. After the registration exercise, any unauthorized enterprises must be penalized or shut down.

The result of that exercise, along with a law to check speculation and illegal trading, must be submitted to the Council of Ministers in a very short time.

CSO: 4719/1196

BOTHA'S CALL FOR PULLOUT OF CUBAN TROOPS CRITICIZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Hypocritical Intention"]

[Text] Mr Roelof W. Botha, head of Pretoria's racist, militaristic government [as published], on Thursday made a rare fact-finding tour to northern Namibia, illegally occupied by racist South Africa.

The South African prime minister was accompanied by his most devoted fellow believers like Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs [as published]; Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense; Danie Hough, South African general administrator for occupied Namibia and high South African officials.

The racist retinue, made up of South African authorities responsible for the deaths of Namibians and Angolans, visited the military base of Oshivello which serves, like so many others, as a springboard for aggression against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and other neighboring countries.

There, according to Western media, Pretoria's head of government said that South Africa explicitly made the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola "a prerequisite for the implementation of the Western plan for the independence of Namibia" and that "interim elections" would be held if this plan were not approved by March 1983.

"We are ready to approve phase two of the solution proposed by the five Western countries and we agree to move to phase three (elections). But at the same time let us point out very clearly," said Botha, "that we cannot complete these various phases without the withdrawal of Cuban troops."

In this way, the racist authorities again show a lack of seriousness about implementing the United Nations resolutions on the territory of Namibia by trying to link the process of independence with the pullout of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola; they remain in the RPA at the request of the Angolan Government to help defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, threatened and attacked constantly by South African racists, mercenaries and puppets in their pay.

The Western press which served as a vehicle for Mr Botha's diatribes had "forgotten" to make the connection between this "fact-finding tour" and the

latest news about greater resistance by the Namibian patriotic forces within the country which obliges Pretoria's army to make special efforts in places where it still can remain and forces colonists to move to the towns which offer greater security.

The presence of Cuban forces in Angola, required by the external aggression perpetrated by the racist, fascist South African troops and currently a cause of fear for the South African Government, has no connection with the Namibian problem. The withdrawal of Cuban forces is a bilateral matter between the sovereign states of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

The accusations about the "Cuban troops" and the "impartiality" of the United Nations Organization, made by Pretoria which is always trying to delay the process of liberation of the territory, represents here a way to impede the implementation of the international community's decisions.

As stated in the joint declaration signed 4 February 1982, by the ministers of foreign affairs of Angola and Cuba, "the withdrawal of the Cuban forces stationed in Angolan territory will be carried out by the sovereign decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, once all and any possibility of aggression or armed invasion have ceased."

Neither Pretoria's regime nor its allies will receive our people's mandate to modify this sovereign decision of the Angolan state.

The South African racists are in Namibia against the wishes of the Namibian people, their presence is imposed by force of arms; they occupy Namibia, a situation which is condemned by international public opinion. No one accepts their presence there. They are the remnant. They will have to leave. Namibia must be handed over to its people. It must be its people, free of all pressures foreign to Namibia who decide its destiny. In agreement with the international community, the Namibian people are represented by SWAPO, the South Africans are the colonists, the oppressors. It was not the Namibians, its people, who requested the presence of South Africans in their territory. On the contrary, they are fighting to get them to leave.

The problem of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola has nothing to do with the Namibian problem.

In Namibia, the South Africans will have to allow that people to be free and will have to grant independence to the Namibians. In Angola, the internationalists are here by the decision of a sovereign people.

Namibia is one matter. Angola is another. An attempt to confound the two situations, as Pretoria is now trying to do, is only a timely maneuver to try, through childish arguments, to delay again the independence of Namibia because once again the legitimate representative of the Namibian people and the Front Line countries in Dar es Salaam gave incontestable proof of goodwill, overcoming the obstacles the South Africans erect to thwart the efforts to free Namibia.

9479

CSO: 4742/335

ANGOLA

'ANGOP' REPORTS WALTERS' ARRIVAL, COMMENTS

AB201853 Luanda ANGOP in French 1650 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jul (ANGOP)--U.S. roving Ambassador Vernon Walters arrived in Luanda this morning (Tuesday) for talks with Angolan authorities.

Addressing Angolan newsmen, Vernon Walters, who is on his second visit to Angola and who is accompanied by Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, said that the purpose of their visit is to continue with their conversations with the Angolan Government in order to put an end to violence and to restore peace and respect for Angola's national integrity and sovereignty.

On the political and military situation prevailing in southern Africa, the U.S. diplomat stated that his government's position is that the violence in this region must end and hastily added that we are making every effort to put an end to it for peace and justice to prevail for all parties involved.

It will be recalled that Gen Vernon Walters paid a 2-day visit to Angola on 6 and 7 June 1982 and was received on this occasion by MPLA-Labor Party President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Besides Frank Wisner, his delegation on that first visit included Michael Ranneberger, charged with Angolan affairs in the State Department, and Alan L. Keyes, member of the Office of Political Planning for the African region.

CSO: 4700/1591

GAS PLENTIFUL BUT HINDERED BY POOR DISTRIBUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Calu Duarte]

[Text] There is no gas shortage, just a shortage of vehicles to deliver this product to the consumer's residence, said Valdez Dias in response to our question about the current distribution situation of this household fuel.

According to Valdez Dias, head of the National Gas Division, the Petrangol [Angola Petroleum Company] refinery currently produces 60 percent of the gas used domestically and imports the remaining 40 percent.

The refinery has a 1,000-ton capacity. For this purpose, it had two bottle filling plants; one at its own refinery and the other in Boavista which does not operate to capacity because it is 20 years old and also has obsolete, outdated equipment.

However, the average 5,000 bottles needed to meet consumer requirements in Luanda are filled. Problems at other points could paralyze the bottling plants for a half day, for example, which means that at least fewer 1,000 bottles are filled a day.

Transportation Shortage Hinders Effective Work

The 5,000 bottles of gas usually exist but the lack of transportation greatly hinders effective distribution. Sonangol usually uses 14 trucks for distribution to try to cope with certain existing difficulties. The lack of parts, nevertheless, means that Sonangol only uses eight. This number of vehicles is inadequate for the quantity of existing bottles.

Improper Use of Bottles

Improper use of bottles by the consumer appears, however, to be the source of the shortage which unfortunately affects the consumer himself.

Approximately 25,000 bottles become unusable every year in Angola because of improper use. This more likely than not contributes significantly to the decrease in bottles. Gas is not sold loose!

Improper use of bottles also means keeping them or retaining them at home for an indefinite length of time delaying the refilling process and subsequent marketing.

The number of people currently using gas rose considerably recently. First, because in comparison with coal and petroleum, gas can be a fuel for cooking and is more economical and much more practical.

To diminish the difficulties, said Valdez Dias, Sonangol will make a great effort, putting around 100,000 new bottles into circulation; this is already being done in the provinces. More bottles will be imported soon to try to satisfy the needs nationwide.

9479

CSO: 4742/335

BRIEFS

PROTEST OF UK SOCCER PLAYERS--Luanda, 20 Jul (ANGOP)--In a statement to the press, the secretary general of the Zone Four of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (CSSA) has just protested to the British Embassy in Luanda over the presence in South Africa of soccer players from some British teams which are members of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA). These protests are within the framework of the resolution adopted on 13 March 1979 by the conference of European sports ministers. The resolution calls for the suspension of sports links with South Africa. This presence, the statement added, is a violation of FIFA decisions and those of the International Olympic Committee in view of the policy of South Africa's apartheid in sports activities. It also contradicts the official stand of supporting Africa and international opinion in their struggle against apartheid in sports activities. The statement concluded that the General Secretariat of the Zone Four of CSSA also draws the attention of the British Supreme Council to this situation and strongly protests this presence and the participation of British players in sports activities in South Africa. [Text] [AB202022 Luanda ANGOP in French 1700 GMT 20 Jul 82]

ITALIAN EMERGENCY AID RECEIVED--Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--A gift of 14 tons of foodstuffs offered by the Italian Government to the People's Republic of Angola as emergency aid, was yesterday handed over to the Angolan deputy minister of health, Flavio Fernandes, by the Italian ambassador to Angola, Francesco Corrias. The gift, which was handed over at a ceremony which took place at the Luanda International Airport, is made up of fruit-based products, ground meat and powdered soup. These 14 tons of products form part of a donation of 24 tons offered by the Italian Government during the recent visit to Luanda by Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [AB171152 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 17 Jul 82]

MESSAGE FROM ALGERIAN ENVOY--Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday at the Congress Hall in Luanda received in audience Messaoudi Zitovni, a member of the FLN Central Committee, who brought him a message from Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. Central Committee Secretary for Foreign Affairs Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda and Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge were present at the audience. It is worth recalling that Messaoudi Zitovni has been in Luanda since Wednesday within the framework of a tour of several African countries. He has already visited Mozambique and Zambia. At the end of his Angolan visit, he will go to Sao Tome and Principe. [Text] [AB161716 Luanda ANGOP in French 1635 GMT 16 Jul 82]

GAS TANK EXPLOSION--Cabinda--A temporary gas tank with a 90,000-liter capacity, located on the complex of the Sonangol reserve in the city of Cabinda, exploded very early last Tuesday morning. Candido Feijo, Ministry of Petroleum representative, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that this second explosion in Cabinda Province was caused by weakness of the tank and extremely high sun temperatures. Candido Feijo stated that the installation of the permanent tanks, scheduled for the second half of this year according to the plan, will prevent such incidents. It should be mentioned that in March 1982, 3 months before the fire in the same complex, a 45,000-liter gas tank also exploded. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 3] 9479

SITUATION IN CENTRAL ANGOLA--The situation remains complicated in the central part of Angola, due to the guerrilla war carried on by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Although the situation has been stabilized in the principal urban centers, like Kuito, capital of the province of Bie, or Huambo, capital of the province of the same name, an ambush or a mine explosion is still to be feared once you have left the city. Thus, observers say, more and more civilians are fleeing from the combat areas to take refuge in the urban centers. However, with the exception of certain areas where UNITA has its bases, large-scale clashes are limited. The authorities are trying simultaneously to organize a defense against guerrilla operations, to anticipate such attacks, to respond to them quickly, and to mobilize and to increase the awareness of the people, most of them Ovimbundos, like all the leaders of UNITA. For the Angolan leaders the principal enemy is South Africa, which arms and supports UNITA and assists the movements of its troops, particularly through Namibia and the Cunene area, which has been occupied since last summer by South African forces. The Benguela railroad, which connects the port of Lobito to Benguela and Huambo, then continues to the west to the frontier with Zaire, passing through Bie and Moxico, is the particular target of UNITA. This principal communications and transportation route is guarded as far as possible. In particular the authorities have established construction teams ready to move very quickly to repair damage to the railroad as soon as possible. As soon as you leave the city you find peaceful villages where the farmers go about their business but under the protection of elements of the Popular Defense Forces (ODP). Military personnel are to be found also all along the road. The Cubans are also to be found in the region, as well as Soviet advisors, although the latter are to be seen more rarely. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 31] 5170

OBSESSION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN BOMBING--The entire southern part of Angola lives in a state of war, the great obsession being the South African Air Force, which holds air supremacy and has succeeded in bombing several objectives in this region with impunity. Since the beginning of April the South African Air Force has increased its reconnaissance flights and has attacked Chibema, about 150 km south of Lubango, where the principal Angolan defense lines are located. For the first time since last year the South African Air Force has thus gone beyond its customary operating areas. It is emphasized that the overflights are often the prelude to bombing. With the exception of military personnel it is practically impossible to go beyond Quita, 100 km south of Lubango, and

particularly between this region and Cahama, whose ruins have been fortified against eventual attacks. South African activity is much the same, particularly in the eastern part of Huila province, with a resumption of UNITA operations in the provinces of the south central part of the country (Huambo and Bie), as well as in the province of Guando Cubango, which borders Cunene and Namibia. Lubango is the nerve center of this theater of operations, which covers one of the most fertile provinces in Angola. The city bulges with Angolan military personnel but also with Cubans, both military and civilian, and Soviet advisers and technicians, who are concerned with the sophisticated equipment transferred from Cunene to Huila. The Cubans, in their official role as support and deterrence forces, are not in direct contact with the South Africans. Only the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) are in the front lines, we learn from an informed source. Every day ambulances move through the streets, and military vehicles of all kinds go to and from the southern front. The noise of MiG aircraft which fly over Lubango en route south only arouse an instant of concern, a furtive look at the sky, for the residents of the town recognize them immediately. "The sound of the South African Mirage aircraft is quite different," they say. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN ANGOLA--The ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] has 55 personnel in Angola who operate throughout the country, including the central and east central region, the sector where the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas operate, and in the south, where Cunene province south of the Cunene River is still occupied by the South Africans, following violent clashes in August and in November-December 1981. The ICRC goes into southern Angola with the agreement of Angola and also with that of South Africa. Together with a few personnel of religious orders, it is the only organization which works with the population in this combat zone. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

PORTUGUESE-SOVIET DAM CONSTRUCTION--Three Portuguese companies have signed an agreement with the Soviets for the construction in Angola of a dam at Capanda (south of Luanda) on the Kuanza River, it has been learned from a reliable source. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS OF ANGOLA--There are about 10,000 Portuguese citizens living in Angola. Portuguese-Angolan cooperation is concentrated in particular in the fields of education, culture, and the construction industry. There are substantial prospects for further cooperation in the fields of fishing, mining, port equipment, roads, and railroads. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISITS--Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a personal message from Samora Moises Machel, his Mozambique counterpart, in Luanda yesterday. The message was delivered to him at Futungo de Belas [presidential palace] by Abdul Magid Osman, Mozambique's secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, who is accompanied by (Muradali Mamdou Saidi), the personal secretary of the president of Mozambique. They arrived in our country on Wednesday for a working visit that will last for several

days. Abdul Magid Osman was received by Comrade Paulo Jorge, our foreign minister; Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade; and Comrade Erminio Escorcio, the director general of Sonangol. During the meeting with the Sonangol director general, the two sides informally exchanged views on the possibility of cooperation in training cadres for the petroleum industry. [Text] [EA110158 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jul 82]

CSO: 4742/346

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--The departing Algerian ambassador to Cameroon, His Excellency Alhaji Abdelkader Azzout, will be guest of honor this evening at a dinner offered by Prime Minister Paul Biya. Mr Azzout leaves Yaounde next Sunday after serving in Cameroon for 4 years. [Excerpt]
[AB211804 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82]

AHIDJO RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HABRE--President Ahidjo this afternoon received a Chadian envoy with a special message from Hissein Habre. Nounou Mahamat, commissioner of state, declined to reveal the contents of this message but assured reporters that progress is being made in reconciling the factions in Chad. Meanwhile, Hissein Habre has confirmed reports that his recent talk in Libreville with the factional leader of the south, Mr Kamougue, has paved the way for peace in Chad. In an interview with the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, Mr Habre, however, alleged that foreign interference was the main problem which complicated reconciliation efforts in Chad. [Text]
[AB151957 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1590

ECONOMY'S ALMOST TOTAL DEPENDENCE ON OUTSIDE HELP NOTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Thirst is the Dominant Sensation in Bissau--The USSR Delivers Arms and Embezzles Fish Catches--One-Fifth of the Area is Flooded by the Ocean"]

[Text] Bissau, 29 June--You can drink either coffee or rum. The choice is not great, nor is it appropriate for the climate. The oppressive 30-degree heat, a mugginess which would appear to precede a thunderstorm which never comes, the humid and sticky air, the burning overhead sun--thirst is the dominant sensation in Bissau, the little capital of former Portuguese Guinea. The "Grande Hotel" is still there with its shady front garden, as are the two "cervejarias" [beer halls] on the excessively broad Avenida Amilcar Cabral, which was formerly named after Portuguese President Americo Tomas and even then was devoid of automobiles. Even the iron chairs and plastic tables are still standing on the cracked cement of the beer halls; but the foaming malt drink is no longer available which, as the ads put it, make thirst a beautiful thing; nor is there any soda water, fruit juices, nor of course any Coca Cola.

For those things, you would have to take a taxi to the "Hotel 24 September," formerly the club and temporary quarters of the Portuguese colonial officers. Cool beer is available there, but first of all, only with the meals, and secondly it comes out in perspiration just as quickly as it trickles through your throat; afterwards, in the city, it makes for a doubly troubling memory. The experienced traveler, warned in advance, has taken precautions: he has brought with him some tea bags from Dakar, the capital of Senegal--three for each day. He has them boiled to make three bottles of tea during breakfast, which consists of two pasty pieces of white bread from yesterday, covered with a dollop of margarine which he can swallow by adding some Maggi. One bottle each serves to combat the thirst of the morning, the afternoon and the evening, each taken with aspirin against headaches caused by the heat, the last also with an anti-malarial.

When the Portuguese were still in power here, things were different. Not too different, though. The Grande Hotel, the best establishment, was a bit grimy even then; now, as then, the cockroaches come excitedly out of the drain hole when you turn on the shower; and an air conditioner was even then a rare

luxury appliance in two or three of the best rooms. Room 9 is not one of them. On its ceiling hangs an ancient fan which is powerful enough to distribute the smell of the open toilet which hasn't seen a brush and cleansing powder for a long time, but not powerful enough to drive away the mosquitoes. But when the Portuguese were here there was always beer, also Coca Cola to go with the local rum and a gin and tonic, very refreshing in the tropics, of which one would gladly drink "mais tres" (another three). At the time the hotel was owned by a fat, always dirty-looking Portuguese by the name of Freitas who in the old days sat at the reception desk wearing a formerly white undershirt on a small stool which he overflowed in all directions. Today the hotel belongs to the state. It is touching to watch how the room boys (there are no maids) and the waiters try, at the wrong place and with insufficient means, to cover up the shame of poverty and to maintain an appearance of order and cleanliness. There is evidence of the zeal with which table cloths are washed yet again and pressed into pleats even though they consist of nothing more than a few threads between colored patches. Portuguese Guinea had always been a poor country. The free and independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau is poorer still.

Orientation Toward Senegal

In the past the country exported peanuts and palm seeds. Now it has added fish, which find a good market in Europe with rising prices. But they are being caught by Soviet ships "under license." The license provides an alibi. Everybody knows, but no one can do anything about the fact that the Russians report less than one-fourth of their catch and pay for it in Bissau while embezzling the rest. The peanuts produce less and less for the market because the state pays too little for their products; thus the export of vegetable oils is stagnating. In 1961, before the start of the guerilla fight for independence, there was sufficient export activity to pay for 55 percent of imports. In 1971 this amounted to 6 percent, in 1976 14.6 percent and in 1981 still only 28.2 percent. In the past, Portugal had taken care of the deficit. Today the country depends on development aid and foreign grants. In early June an Italian ship arrived which brought 2,000 tons of rice as a gift of the European Community. There were great celebrations in Bissau, because that meant that some food would be available until August or even September. Two days later a Soviet ship unloaded rice, flour, canned meat, vegetables, soap, soap powder and vodka. Nobody got excited about that, because the destination of Russian goods is well known. They are intended only for the morale and the supply of the 300-500 Soviet military advisers and instructors who are eating in separate kitchens and are better cared for than are the Guinea-Bissau soldiers.

One-half of the small country, the size of North Rhine-Westphalia, one-fifth of which is in addition covered by ocean tides twice a day, is no longer a part of it economically. Everything lying north of the Rio Mansoa and the Rio Geba is oriented toward neighboring Senegal: rice, vegetables and peanuts are smuggled there and that is where textiles, shoes, transistor radios and soap powder come from, which are otherwise no longer available or else very seldom and then only for government officials. The latter are given preferential treatment in this country which is to be frankly developed by Cuban, Soviet and

GDR experts according to communist guidelines. How easily this can lead to a change of conscience can be seen in the example of German development official Sch., who works in the "overseas service" of the Ministry for Planning: "Well you know, things aren't all that bad with the food supply. We can always get more rice from the ministry," he says. Another aid official tells of his efforts to reestablish rice production on the island of Cassaca. In the past, he says, a Portuguese had planted rice there; but since then, "during a fierce battle" with guerilla fighters, "Portuguese bombers had destroyed the dikes" with the result that ocean water flooded the fields and made them salty. In fact, there were probably no battles in that swamp area, secondly it is certain that there was no battle there and certainly not a "fierce" one; and thirdly, it is impossible to aim bombs for hitting or even destroying a dike. The wall simply disintegrated because after the departure of the Portuguese nobody bothered with it or even repaired it. Like Cassaca, one-fourth of the country lies no more than 1 meter above the high-tide mark of the ocean. It is impossible to protect any large section of the country from flooding by constructing dikes for the purpose of desalinating the soil gradually by rainfall and reclaiming it for agriculture. The Rio Cacheu in the north could only be dammed beyond Farim, more than 120 km upstream, in the center of the country. But the accumulation of flood waters would ruin more land area below the dam than could be reclaimed above it.

Dependent on Western Aid

The entire extraordinary budget, i.e., all development projects, and one-half of the ordinary budget are financed by foreign development aid. Very few African countries, including the poorest, are as dependent upon foreign aid as is Guinea-Bissau. From its very beginning, the state had oriented itself toward cooperation with the USSR and its satellites. In the early days, this brought a great deal of assistance to the country; according to official figures, 29.2 percent of development aid came from the CEMA countries between 1976 and 1978. But two facts became obvious from closer scrutiny: first of all, this aid consisted mainly of arms and other war materiel, and secondly, it must be repaid. Thirdly, East bloc aid kept shrinking. In 1979 it only amounted to 5.8 percent and in 1980, 7.8 percent. It was the opposite with help from Western countries. In 1976, 8.7 percent came from the United States, 28 percent from the European Community in the form of multilateral and bilateral aid. In 1981 more than one-half of all foreign aid came from those Western countries, not counting that from Switzerland and Sweden, which latter prefers to be counted among the "progressive" rather than the Western countries. In addition, about one-half of Western aid is an outright gift.

These figures are of course well known to the government in Bissau--if for no other reason than that it publishes them itself. They provide food for thought and indicate that a state, no matter how progressive it aims to be and how much it wants to build an entirely new society, can live neither on arms nor on good socialist professions of friendship, nor on both, but that it requires aid from the West. From the West comes not only direct development aid; all international aid funds are provided by Western sources, ranging from the UN's special organizations such as the World Bank and its subsidiaries all the way to the churches. It is beginning to look as though the government has not only gained this insight, but that it has begun to act upon it.

Guinea-Bissau is beginning to loosen its ties to the USSR, which date back to the latter's support during the fight for independence. True, the country is so small and so disadvantaged by nature that it will probably never be self-supporting, but will have to lean on one or both of its neighbors. Even then life in the swamps and the rocky savannahs will not be easy. But it is very likely that a visitor will once again be able to buy a beer to quench his thirst.

9273

CSO: 4720/16

RAMGOOLAM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON APRIL ELECTIONS

Scene at Legislative Assembly

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] It was an SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] who was obviously feeling the effects of the exhausting discussions held these past weeks between his party and various potential allies (PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], Groupe Francois, RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty], CAM [Moslem Action Committee]), and of the internal strife in the Labor Party [PI] due to the competition over tickets, who announced yesterday to the press and the television cameras a list of candidates for the PT/RPL/Groupe Francois alliance. This list is not complete, since the candidates of District 3 have not yet been designated; and in the case of Rodrigues, the PT--contrary to its policy in 1967 and 1976--will not submit any candidates, but will support Serge Clair's OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] against the PMSD.

Most of the candidates took their places beside SSR around a large table in the Legislative Assembly dining room. On SSR's right were Sir Satcam Boolell and Sir Harold Walter; on his left were Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Kher Jagatsingh, party secretary general, who played the primary role in preparing the list of candidates, which, to be precise, may still be modified, according to SSR.

The absence of the CAM, for the first time since 1959, from a list for the general elections headed by members of the PT was particularly regretted by SSR, who appealed to this party's electorate to support him.

SSR has thus lost his two traditional allies, the PMSD and the CAM; the first, he says, because Mr Duval made excessive demands and the second because there was disagreement about the number of tickets. He said that the CAM wanted seven, but "We could only offer them four." SSR considers the RPL and the PMSD "more reasonable" people to deal with; he could not drop those who, resisting Duval's appeal to PMSD members of parliament to withdraw their support from the government, enabled the regime to stay afloat until the end of its mandate, preventing the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] from coming to power.

In the question and answer period, SSR did not have an easy time with the journalists, who pointed out many contradictions in the list of candidates as well as in the regime's statements and policies. At issue were ministers who had had trouble with the law and are on the list of candidates; regional elections postponed sine die, contrary to democratic principles; unemployment benefits decided on just before the elections, although a motion of the MMM opposition advocating such benefits was adopted in 1977. (Is the present financial situation better?...)

SSR did not answer several questions, trying to get around some of them at times. He even lost his temper once and accused a member of the independent press of being pro-MMM: "What nerve"! he shouted in answer to one journalist's question, adding: "Are you God and must I pray to you"?

In the end, SSR found his smile again and asked the journalists: "Why don't you wish me good luck? You should wish us good luck," said Sir Seewoosagur, who had previously rejected the label, Alliance of the Right, stating that the PT/Groupe Francois/RPL alliance is a front of the liberal left.

Press Conference Questions and Answers

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "A Shower of Questions at SSR's Press Conference"]

[Excerpts] Many questions were put to SSR yesterday at his press conference. This is how the exchange of remarks went.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, for several weeks the PT sought an alliance with Gaetan Duval's PMSD, but now we are headed for a three-way battle. What is your present position with respect to the PMSD, and do you think the PT's chances are diminished by a three-way electoral battle?

[Answer] Well, I wanted a slightly broader alliance, but you know there are personal ambitions in this country. Some people have them. They may also be on a different wave length from me, so we didn't come to an arrangement. Mr Duval's demands have been more excessive than ever. We finally made an alliance with more reasonable people, Francois and the RPL.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the MMM and the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] have repeatedly asked the PT to commit itself publicly--as they have--to collaborating loyally, in case of defeat, to insure the transition from one government to the next. Can you commit yourself to this publicly today?

[Answer] We are a party that has always cooperated and respected democracy. To what should we commit ourselves?

[Question] The possibility of the government underwriting a loan of 2 billion rupees has come up recently. Just what is the status of this matter?

[Answer] I sought money to carry out the North Airport project, but as of now the money has not been received. Certain people who are in Mauritius now are trying to see if there is a way to finance this project. But there have been all sorts of complications. As you know, when we had money to build the airport we didn't have a majority in the Assembly. The opposition was never willing to give us the green light on that project. Then recently, a year ago, when we didn't have the money anymore, they agreed to the project. Then we had to try to find the money. We need people to invest. They won't invest if Mr Berenger has any chance of having his team elected, because Mr Berenger could win by a fluke.

[Question] You often say at public meetings that the MMM is a "communist" party. Do you have precise information to support those statements?

[Answer] I'm not afraid of communists! What I am afraid of is unreasonable people who can engineer strikes, like the one in the port, to the detriment of the economy. There was a dictatorship then. That is what I am afraid of. I'm afraid of totalitarian policies. That is what has to be opposed, otherwise our next election will be our last one. If the supporters of such policies come to power, they won't hold elections. If the PT comes to power again, it will hold elections.

[Question] I would like to put this question to the minister of information, too, but the prime minister can answer it, too. Firstly, we would like to know if the other parties--like you--will have the right to appear before television cameras if they want to present their candidates to the mass media?

[Answer] I will discuss that with the director of the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation]. Other parties have rights which will be respected in this connection.

[Question] Will the leader of the PT confirm whether or not Gaetan Duval is still considered the representative of the people as stipulated in a letter written on paper with the PT letterhead, dated 6 April and signed by Secretary General Sir Kher Jagatsingh?

[Answer] He is considered one of the representatives of the people. The main representative. But along with the secretary general, Mr Blackburn and Mr Francois, he personally agreed to be with us, with the PT.

[Question] But in the letter we read that you recognize Mr Duval as "the representative of the people...."

[Answer] But Mr Duval accepted the rest of that sentence, which stipulates that Mr Blackburn and Mr Francois are associated with us.

[Question] On the list of candidates of the PT/RPL/Groupe Francois alliance there is a minister who has been convicted for urinating in public and insulting a police officer exercising his duty, and who had a civil judgment entered against him obliging him to pay damages to a police officer's wife because a judge of the Supreme Court found that his attitude had been disgusting and

repulsive. Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us what justifies the presence of this minister's name on the list of candidates?

[Answer] There are people like that in every party. The PT is no exception.

[Question] The prime minister spoke indulgently just now about a former minister who has been found guilty of fraud and corruption by a Supreme Court judge. Do you think the electorate will be equally indulgent toward this candidate of your party?

[Answer] This is a free country. Anyone can be a candidate in elections unless he has committed fraud. You refer to a case in which there was merely an investigation and no conviction. It was not a conviction; it was an investigation.

[Question] Has the leader of the PT complained to the prime minister about his party's agents being beaten by members of the riot squad in front of Government Hotel on Tuesday evening?

[Answer] No one has the right to create a disturbance in front of Government Hotel and use blasphemous language there.

[Question] Is the opinion of the prime minister and leader of the PT shared by other members of the executive branch of his government?

[Answer] I say what I say....

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us if the report of the pay research bureau will be published verbatim, and applied retroactively back to July 1981 before the elections?

[Answer] (angrily) It's as though you were doubting my word! You have a lot of nerve!

[Question] I'm waiting for an answer.

[Answer] I have already committed myself publicly on this matter! Do I have to repeat the truth to you every day? Are you God and do I have to pray to you?

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us why he chose to form an alliance with the PMSD rather than the MMM after the 1976 elections?

[Answer] We formed an association with those who wanted to form one with us.

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us why his party expelled the three contenders, Boodhoo, Beedassy and Gungoosingh?

[Answer] They left of their own accord.

[Question] In 1977 parliament adopted a motion advocating unemployment benefits. You have just said that these benefits will soon be granted. Does that mean that the country's financial position is better now than in 1977?

[Answer] We just did something to help the country's unfortunates....

[Question] Will the prime minister tell us what justifies the sine die postponement of municipal and village elections?

[Answer] But all that.... Everything is all right....

[Question] Don't you think this postponement is contrary to democracy?

[Answer] No, but the councils are working....

[Question] But they are not elected by the people!

[Answer] They are elected by the people.

[Question] They were appointed by the government!

[Answer] But they represent the people.

[Question] So you see nothing wrong with the postponement of municipal and village elections.

(SSR doesn't answer immediately. Sir Sitcam Boolell, on his right, murmurs: "There are circumstances which force....")

[Answer] The MMM created so much trouble in the municipalities we had to stop them.

(Editor's note: We should remember that the MMM councilors resigned from the municipalities because they had come to the end of their mandate, and new municipal elections were to be held, according to the law. The government simply postponed them indefinitely, thereby preventing the electorate from expressing itself about the administration of the councilors elected in 1977.)

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you were speaking just now about an anticorruption committee. For the past 5 years the opposition in parliament has been asking for an anticorruption tribunal, asking questions and submitting motions. Why did you wait until the eve of the elections to mention this committee?

[Answer] Well, the committee will make its recommendations.

9855

CSO: 4719/915

GDR HAS LARGE PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jul 82 p 5

[Article: "Mozambique's Helpers From East and West--Large GDR Presence"]

[Text] Maputo, June--The technicians' quarter of the Moatize coal mines in the northwest corner of Mozambique distantly resembles a German suburban community with lower-cost single family houses. Specialists from the GDR, about 100 of them, have here created for themselves a small enclave, complete with a school, kindergarten and modest shops. A company-owned farm produces the needed food items. In the management of the Carbomoc mining company, which works the Moatize deposits, the "cooperantes" from the communist German state are the undisputed dominant element. Some 20 other white specialists complete the cadre of the enterprise which employs 2,600 people. Foreign visitors are briefed about production and sales by a management member from the GDR. According to him, the enterprise has largely recovered from the post-colonial productivity collapse and from two catastrophic events in 1976 and 1977 which caused more than 100 deaths.

The Battle Against Lack of Transport

According to management plans, this year's production is for the first time to exceed, with 650,000 tons, the productivity of the decolonization year's 575,000 tons. The main concern of the enterprise, according to the East German company spokesman, is not so much the production as the deficient transport capacity of the railroad which takes the black gold to the harbor of Beira. Towering hills of small-grained coal, distributed around the rolling bush country, testify to the "surplus," estimated at 250,000 tons, which is caused by the transport shortage.

In a hotel in Beira, a former luxury establishment on the ocean, where formerly mostly white Rhodesians spent their vacations, the GDR citizens, partly accompanied by their families, constitute by far the greatest number of guests. Some of them are railroad experts. Their task is to provide management consultation to the Beira railroad management which is in charge of the rail lines to Zimbabwe and Malawi, with a spur to Moatize-Tete. The main issue here is a speedup of transporting the coal from Moatize, some of which, according to unofficial information, is exported to the GDR. The modernization of rail facilities which, according to East German experts, is just as

important as management improvements, would however require investments which could be financed only by international, i.e., Western sources. In the meantime efforts are made, with GDR and Portuguese management assistance, to at least maintain the limited capabilities. However, at the moment a resumption of copper transport from the Central African copper belt to Beira or Maputo seems beyond reach, thus necessitating the continuance of routing it via South Africa.

Military Aid From the USSR

As can be learned in Maputo, experts from the communist German state are in addition charged with training activities for the Mozambique security services. This is however an activity about which for understandable reasons details are not available from the host country nor from the guests. The same applies to the Cuban military members who are said to be principally in charge of training noncommissioned officers.

The main activity of assistance personnel from the USSR, whose number is estimated by diplomats to be 1,000, is said to be the training of officers. Their quite impressive presence can mainly be observed in hotels and at airports. They are usually in small groups, accompanied by an interpreter who is completely fluent in Portuguese. Soviet experts can also be seen in the harbors of Beira and Maputo on fishing vessels and repair ships. However, it cannot be determined with accuracy whether the emphasis of their activities lies in exploiting the rich fishing grounds or in training and advisory functions.

Another East bloc country with a fairly large contingent of assistance personnel is Bulgaria, which has agricultural experts in Mozambique. Agricultural machinery technicians and agronomists from the Black Sea country are working in the extensive rice plantations on the Limpopo as well as in the potato, cattle and corn regions of Tete province in the northwest of the country. Due to the lack of sufficient visiting and contact opportunities it is quite difficult to gain a clear impression of the results of this assistance operation which is limited to collective agricultural operations. Since the predominant part of the territory is still being privately farmed, it is presently impossible to draw conclusions as to the efficacy of state and collective farms with foreign assistance within the presently poor state of food supply.

The Portuguese Enclave Cabora Bassa

During the last years of the Mozambique independence struggle, Cabora Bassa was characterized by some propaganda centers in the West as an enterprise designed to bolster the colonial regime. "Anticolonialist-anti-imperialist" groups believed unanimously that the construction of the large power plant on the Zambezi should be stopped and that the firms forming a banking consortium with participation by the FRG, France and Switzerland should be denounced as helpmates of the Portuguese colonialists. Now, 7 years after Mozambique obtained its independence and 7 years also since the power plant started operations, Third World ideologues have long since been concerning themselves with other matters. The new state, which has chosen Marxism-Leninism as its political religion, would not want to give up its income from Cabora Bassa.

The dam which closes off the narrow gorge of the Zambezi and behind which a 250-km-long lake extending to the Zambian border has thus been created, is only the externally visible part of the project (at the time of construction, Zambia would not permit, for anticolonialist reasons, a flooding of its territory, with the result that the dam could not be built to its originally intended height). Impressive also are the caverns, hacked out of the gneiss rock and up to 30 meters high and 200 meters long, which house the generator and turbine facilities. This fully computerized miracle of modern technology requires technical specialist personnel for its maintenance and operation. To provide an undisturbed production flow from the very beginning, the new rulers of Mozambique permitted the existence of an island with colonial overtones. The operation of Cabora Bassa, which remains under Portuguese ownership, is being directed and operated by experts of the former colonial power. Twenty percent of the 1,500 employees of the power plant company have their roots in the former mother country. Their salaries are paid in hard currency, and within the borders of their small reservation they have separate shops and services which are of a fairly satisfactory Western-type standard. Nevertheless, the existence of this island of Western technology and Western life style in the mountainous savannah on the central Zambezi is presently endangered. Guerilla fighters of the RNM (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana) rebel organization have cut the power plant off from its most important electricity customer, South Africa, by blowing up some pylons. If the damage cannot be repaired within the foreseeable future, the company may have to withdraw its experts because of the severe drop in income.

Portuguese experts occupy an important position in other parts of the Mozambican economy also. Portuguese can be found at middle or upper management levels in many industrial enterprises which have survived the pangs of decolonization more or less intact; in large traffic operations; even at state secretary level in one of the ministries. It is quite evident that the Portuguese presence makes a decisive contribution to braking the decline of the Mozambican economy. Their knowledge of the country and the language makes it easier for them, whose ancestors landed in Mozambique some 500 years ago, to operate within the Portuguese-African atmosphere than it is for representatives of other nations.

Transport Experts From the Apartheid State

South African experts take care of shipping activities in the harbor of Maputo and the maintenance of the Johannesburg-Maputo rail line. For the Cape republic the functioning of these traffic enterprises is of vital importance, which in turn results in considerable hard currency income for Mozambique. South Africa also participates in the export of citrus fruit to Western countries. Fruit harvested in the province of Natal, which borders on South Africa, are marketed with the Outspan label and are subject to appropriate quality control.

Main Swiss Assistance Items

Apart from the East bloc and Portugal a number of UN special organizations and European nations have sent assistance personnel to Mozambique; Scandinavians

and Netherlanders are probably the most numerous among them. The main items of Swiss assistance are in the areas of agriculture, forestry and municipal development. Among the key items are reforestation, farm production improvement and water supply. In addition, Swiss development aid has paid for equipping the health ministry's laboratory for hygiene, water and food inspection. A special group of Swiss aid personnel consists of some 20 young people who under a direct contractual arrangement with the Maputo government are working in Mozambique, mainly in the areas of education and health services. These people, who are probably mainly politically motivated, are partly working under extremely difficult circumstances, which are not only caused by their modest salaries but primarily by the ineptness and unreliability of the responsible agencies. Nevertheless, informed sources state that most of them endure this until the end of their contract periods.

There is also a Swiss IKRK team which operates an orthopedic clinic and workshop in Maputo. Its main product are prostheses for people wounded in the war of independence and in the recently numerous clashes between government troops and guerillas. Another important task for the IKRK team consists of training African personnel and to prepare them for independently operating the orthopedic clinic and workshop.

In summary, foreign aid to Mozambique can be divided into three categories. First: aid with a purely political background is provided primarily by representatives of the communist world. Insofar as it does not restrict itself to the military and state security areas, it has a good development potential, but no reliable data are available on this from official sources.

Second: aid from the former mother country, which consists primarily of cooperation on a predominantly commercial basis, which must not obscure the fact that it represents the most important contribution to the country's economic development--assuming that the Portuguese presence will be maintained at least at its present level. Third: aid based on agreements with Western countries or international organizations. Some skepticism is indicated here as to its long-term efficacy inasmuch as upon the experts' departure the work which they have started is frequently not continued with the requisite persistence and thoroughness.

9273

CSO: 4720/15

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 82 p 10

[Report on EXPRESSO interview with Mozambican Defense Minister Joaquim Alberto Chipande, date and place not indicated]

[Text] In an interview with the Portuguese news weekly EXPRESSO, Lt Gen Joaquim Alberto Chipande, our country's defense minister, reported that a Portuguese military delegation could soon come to Mozambique to study the military infrastructures left in Mozambique at the time of independence.

"Portugal is coming to conduct this study, and, if necessary and if possible, will send technicians to train our cadres," Minister Chipande said. He referred to the postponement of his official visit to that European country for discussions with Freitas do Amaral, his Portuguese counterpart.

In April a military working protocol was signed in Maputo between Mozambique and Portugal. General Chipande denied the reports that were circulated claiming the protocol provides for the training of Mozambican military commanders and instructors by the Portuguese army.

As he told EXPRESSO, the specific areas of military cooperation between the two countries will not be defined until his visit to Portugal, which is planned for the near future.

Chipande said: "We will go to Portugal with specialists and there we will establish the sectors for cooperation. For now, we are only talking about technical training in general."

Speaking about the reaction in certain political and diplomatic circles to the signing of the military cooperation accord with Portugal, Minister Chipande said the matter was brought up during the visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes to our country.

"We have now received the Portuguese president's response, in the form of a supply of war materiel and uniforms for our enlisted men," said the Mozambican defense minister. He added:

"Our people do not reject this donation simply because it came from Portugal. The weapons will be used to defend Mozambicans and all the cooperants from socialist and capitalist countries who work in Mozambique.

"We are not betraying any political principle as a sovereign and independent country, as a nonaligned country," Chipande added, referring to the fact that "we have made no military pact, and I do not think Marxism prohibits a socialist country from having relations with a capitalist country.

"We are not going to stop cooperating with Portugal just because we are a socialist country. They left infrastructures here in Mozambique that served military ends; they left hospitals with Western equipment, kitchens, small machine shops, carpenter shops and tailoring shops that served military ends. They left war materiel, several ships (about 20) in Lake Niassa and communications equipment. This material is deteriorating and is sometimes destroyed simply because some small part is missing, which Portugal could provide through military channels. We cannot turn this down simply because we are a socialist country. We cannot spend millions and millions of dollars just because we do not wish to purchase a part from a NATO member country," said Minister Chipande.

"To many people, military cooperation means receiving training in military tactics, but they don't think about the problems of training logistical cadres for the rear echelons. No one is going to come here and repair things for nothing. No matter who they are, they will not come here just to give, but the fact is that we have deteriorating equipment that could be lost."

6362

CSO: 4742/337

MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY MACHINERY PARTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] "We have capable technicians and the necessary material to initiate the center for manufacture and reconditioning of parts, to be established in Beira, but we are having various problems which have brought the project to a standstill," Adelino Ribeiro, general director of the state company STEIA, told our reporter.

Construction work on the center has been delayed because of the lack of a facility to set up the necessary equipment and get it working. To solve the problem, the company is negotiating with APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] to locate a building suitable for the undertaking.

According to our source, "if APIE finds us a building, we hope to begin operations within a relatively short time, because we have capable technicians and the necessary material to get started."

The center is in a position to manufacture spare parts for 44 brands of various equipment, which will solve most of the problems confronting STEIA, since some of the parts now used are imported.

"The equipment to be used both in manufacturing and reconditioning parts will be selected from the company's branches, the same being true of the personnel," director Ribeiro reported. He assured that, despite the transfer of part of their staff and equipment, the branches would continue to function.

The first phase of the project consisted of a survey of the company's technical and manpower resources and a study of the location for the installation of the center. "Based on this study, we decided to set up the center in Beira, since it is in the middle of the country, which will facilitate transport of materials to and from the branches," the director added.

To furnish the raw material to begin manufacturing parts, STEIA will use damaged equipment, some of which has been abandoned. The task of identifying the probable owners of most of the abandoned machinery is now in progress.

After this step, the owners will be contacted and asked to release this equipment to the company, to be utilized to build the parts.

Parts Manual

Considering the complexity involved in the manufacture of parts, and as this is the first project of its kind, a parts manual is now being drafted to guide the technicians, particularly as to the types of parts to be manufactured.

WOMEN'S GROUP, ARMED FORCES STUDY WAYS TO COMBAT BANDITRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] To find forms of action to guarantee the defense of the nation's capital against banditry, crime and theft, perpetrated by armed bands or otherwise, high officials of the National Defense Ministry, accompanied by Salome Moiane, secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Women [OMM], met yesterday with the secretaries of this mass organization for the neighborhoods and work places in the city of Maputo.

At the meeting, Lt Col Carrilho Focas informed the OMM district and company secretaries about the actions of armed bands against the civilian population and economic targets in many regions of the country.

Analyzing the problems in the capital, characterized by constant robberies and assaults on homes and production sites, banditry and other activities causing unrest among the citizens, Focas stressed the need for the structures of the city of Maputo to organize to put an end to these evils.

After noting key points to be considered by the OMM to insure the defense of the capital, Focas said that many of the incidents that are still widespread in the nation's capital are the result of poor vigilance by all the citizens, particularly at the neighborhood level.

It was stressed that defense of the city of Maputo merits the particular attention of all citizens, and it was recommended that the OMM play a major role in educating the public.

The meeting should be continued next Monday, Salome Moiane told the participants, in order to discuss the problems raised in greater detail and to arrive at forms of action to combat these evils.

6362

CSO: 4742/337

BRIEFS

DREDGES FROM NETHERLANDS--This year Mozambique will purchase two dredges from the Netherlands, within the framework of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Dutch Government, this newspaper learned from the director of EMODRAGA (Mozambican Dredging Company). To implement the project, a contract will be signed within a few days between Mozambican authorities and Dutch representatives. Mozambique has already selected the make and model, and construction of the two naval units will begin in July in the Netherlands. The two dredges will be completed in 6 months and should be delivered to Mozambique in January or February of 1983. The dredges will be built by the Dutch company DEMAG. According to the EMODRAGA spokesman, the two units are being acquired to carry out dredging operations in the access channels to the ports where larger units, like the dredge ROVUMA, cannot operate. The new dredges will be equipped to carry out excavation operations at the bottom of the access channels. They will later be assigned to the ports of Maputo and Beira, which does not rule out their use in any other of the country's ports. Acquisition of the two dredges will strengthen the operational capacity of EMODRAGA and insure maintenance of our ports. The country now has only three dredges, two of which are out of service. They should be rehabilitated within this year, according to the plan for repair of these naval units. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 82 p 8] 6362

TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS WITH PORTUGAL--Portugal and Mozambique have signed a number of agreements covering cooperation in public road transport. The two countries signed a general memorandum on cooperation and a number of other agreements between Portuguese and Mozambique enterprises. The Portuguese delegation has been in Mozambique for over a week to work out details of joint action which will include training Mozambique personnel. (Machado Rodrigues), planning director of Portugal's Ministry of Public Works, led the delegation and signed on behalf of his country. (Jose Gananchio), national director of road transport, signed for Mozambique. [Text] [MB161450 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82]

MALAWI ENVOY ARRIVES--Field Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received the credentials of George (Ibrazzi Itimo), the Malawi ambassador, in Maputo this morning. The Mozambican head of state said on the occasion that our country is establishing diplomatic relations with Malawi with heartfelt satisfaction, because this is the desire and aspiration of our two fraternal peoples. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Valeriano Ferrao. [EA110158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jul 82]

CSO: 4742/346

LARGE FUNDING FOR KANDADJI DAM HAILED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] If there is a major point among the priorities of our existence, for which first Colonel Seyni Kountche, and then the Supreme Military Council [CMS], the government and the Nigerien people are constantly on guard, it is self-sufficiency in food. For today's Niger it is a question of erasing forever the specter of any famine, scarcity or even a momentary shortage, and to turn resolutely to a path which, without being abundance or Eldorado, will ensure its working people their daily needs with respect to food. It is on behalf of this option, which is ambitious at first sight, but realistic and realizable, that President Seni Kountche is personally undertaking all possible action, committing the members of the CMS and the government to do the same and urging our young people to win the exciting battle for food self-sufficiency.

The Kandadji Dam is at the forefront of this fight, and rightly so. When one considers the large budget which will have to be devoted to this gigantic work and the amount of patience, know-how and dexterity used in the negotiations conducted with our partners by the high commissioner and his colleagues, when the socioeconomic repercussions that this dam will produce in national development are evaluated, all the seriousness, all the conviction that Niger is investing in the future of such work are clearly understood.

It is a truism to say that the great drought which has scoffed at our economy by wrecking its foundation (agriculture and stock rearing) has struck a hard blow at our country's progress toward its future. It is also a truism to say that this drought, of a rare intensity, has traumatized the Nigerien people and the entire subregion to the point that the people of the Sahel, who are so brave, so hard-working and so attached to the land, began to lose confidence in nature. In view of all that, should we continue to wait for everything to drop into our laps? No! And that is why the members of the Supreme Military Council and the government are combing the country to record all bodies of water capable of accepting a hydroagricultural installation, in order to rescue us from the hazards of a capricious climate. Saga, Libore, Firgoun, Namarigoungou, Konni, Ibohamane, to mention only a few, share our determination to produce cereals every day with a view to our food self-sufficiency.

With the important Kandadji Dam, an area of 140,000 hectares will be transformed into cropland; this is a concrete language that the people understand better than any talk.

To this we add that Kandadji is the open door to river navigability, to the provision of hydroelectric energy, the development of fishing resources and the guarantee of having a permanent water supply. For a country of the Sahel, enclosed like ours, which is paying a hefty bill for its energy supply, it must be acknowledged that the dam in question will be a regular lifesaver. Hence the interest which the authorities are taking to bring this project, which will also be an act of national sovereignty, to a successful conclusion, under the best conditions.

The third meeting of the financial backers has come to an end, and for us Nigeriens, it is a one more point in our approach to the subject. Thanks to all these partners who understand us and help us to help ourselves.

9380

CSO: 4719/918

FAILURE OF SOME STUDENTS TO ASSUME THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 30 Apr-2 May 82 pp 1, 3

Untitled editorial

Text Only a few days after the historic Zinder meeting on the Nigerien School, a meeting in which the entire Nigerien nation took part--i.e., representatives of all social strata of the country--and only two months before final examinations, some pupils and students are agitating, and going too far in their behavior, they are preventing those who want to study from having access to the classrooms. The reasons for this agitation? Certain elements are spreading the word in our schools that the Zinder Recommendations--we indeed said "recommendations"--have the additional objective of placing the entire burden of educating children on the shoulders of the peasants and parents of pupils. Now, the Nigerien government which seeks information every day about the situation of each one of us, is sufficiently aware of the individual efforts of each son of the country to assure his existence and thereby that of the state. It is, then, scarcely in its intentions or in its deeds to increase the burdens of each pupil's parents. To the contrary, the daily experience proves it, the government is doing its utmost to alleviate the burdens of each household and of the state as a whole.

What is striking in these pupils' and students' unrest, is that they are confusing recommendations and decisions. In fact, the Zinder Declaration is only at the stage of recommendations. The government has, of course, made the commitment to examine these recommendations at an opportune time in order to make the necessary decisions. But for the present, it has not met and thus has made no decision in this direction. The present agitation of these few pupils is thus regrettable anticipation. Moreover, the Zinder Declaration does not solely concern the financial aspect of school, but the heart of the problem which is reform of education from top to bottom. And, an important fact, this declaration was made with the participation of pupils and students who subscribe to it completely.

The Zinder debate recommended the initiation of civic service in school. In this respect, it is appropriate to point out that this measure is already being applied in much of the surrounding country. It goes without saying that this is not a measure that goes against Nigerien pupils and students. To the contrary, it is to our country's advantage. What can be more natural than a

Nigerien teacher coming before his Nigerien brothers to transmit knowledge to them, and especially to tell them the why and how, the ins and outs of every event, the possible and the unrealizable.

It is time for our pupils and students to give up such behavior in order to assume their responsibilities, all their historic responsibilities to the nation. Teachers, parents of pupils--everyone has responsibility in this affair. We must help our young people, that is to say, our country's future, not to compromise their future. What is particularly deplorable is that a good number of these pupils are attending examination classes. They thus have more interest in concentrating further in order to make a good start and not to play a losing game. Pupils, students, parents of pupils--each must consider the situation carefully and become aware.

Moreover, the ringleaders are perfectly well known: they are mainly students who, believing that their future is at least partially assured, want to compromise that of their young brothers. But these latter must pull themselves together, and with the help of their parents' advice, they must transcend the dilatory maneuvers and devote themselves, body and soul, to their studies. The paradox in all of this is that students who have the historic mission of carrying on technical assistance and expatriates whom they loudly denounce are among those who are agitating the most. As examinations approach, they are making their school a hotbed of agitation and contention. So, to be or not to be, that is the question, as Shakespeare says.

The recent press release issued by the government calls for good behavior by our pupils and students. It appeals to their sense of responsibility and patriotism. It calls on them to give deep and fruitful thought in order to grasp what is at stake in the situation. Our country is counting enormously on its young people; they do not have the right to let it down. History will judge them.

9380

CSO: 4719/918

TWO IDA CREDITS AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY MINISTER, CLAUSEN

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 313, 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Article: "Signing of Two Credit Agreements"]

[Excerpts] The president of the World Bank group, A. W. Clausen, visited to our country from Sunday 18 April to Tuesday 20 April 1982.

During his stay, Clausen flew over the river valley up to the site of the Kandadji Dam, passing by the Namarigoungou hydroagricultural installation. The Kandadji Dam project would make it possible simultaneously to irrigate 140,000 hectares, supply cattle and industries with water and food, and to provide the western region an important part of its energy consumption.

During a reception given in his honor by the government, Brah Mahamane, minister of the plan, emphasized the evolution of cooperation between Niger and the World Bank, an evolution which underwent two cycles differing both in terms of the quantity and quality of aid. From 1964 to 1975, the minister said, the World Bank granted Niger credits with a total value of CFA 7 billion, or an annual average of CFA 600 billion.

From 1976 to 1982, the World Bank granted a total sum of CFA 38.7 billion in favor of Nigerien projects or an annual average of 5.2 billion.

After having revealed that during the first cycle, 1964-1975, more than 90 percent of credits were concentrated in the infrastructure sector, the minister of the plan indicated that since 1976 financing has respected our national priorities and has concentrated on other priority sectors without, for all that, neglecting infrastructures. Brah Mahamane then gave the sectoral distribution of the credits (1976-1982): rural development headed the list with 49.7 percent, the infrastructure 24.3 percent, industry 13.1 percent and education, 12.9 percent.

Relying to Brah Mahamane, the president of the World Bank said that Niger has registered encouraging results during recent years, especially in the mining and agriculture sectors. Clausen continued his speech by confirming the Bank's support for Niger not only in financial terms but also at the level of economic dialogue.

In conclusion, Clausen announced that an important technical assistance dossier is presently being studied; its objective is to enable Niger to improve its management for better control of its development projects.

In Maradi the president of the World Bank visited the rural development project (financed jointly by the World Bank and our country). On their return, Clausen and our plan minister then signed two credit agreements granted by the International Development Association (IDA), an institution of the World Bank group. Before his departure, the president of the World Bank was received by the head of state, Colonel Seyni Kountche.

9380

CSO: 4719/918

BRIEFS

PAPERS OPPOSED TO BOYCOTT--The NATIONAL CONCORD and THE SATELLITE focus on the next OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya. The CONCORD sees no reason why some African leaders are still bent on boycotting the meeting simply because they dislike Colonel al-Qadhafi, the next chairman. After all, says the paper, al-Qadhafi has cleared himself of any responsibility of any flop by pulling out of Chad on OAU's bidding and for mending fences with Egypt, Somalia and Sudan. The CONCORD appeals to those leaders to forget any personal grudge against al-Qadhafi and put heads together to solve many pressing problems staring Africa in the face. THE SATELLITE, on its part, says the reasons offered by some countries not to attend the meeting are not satisfactory enough. Therefore, the paper considers it irrational for any member nation not to attend the leaders' summit on the excuse that the SDAR was recognized. THE SATELLITE entreats all African leaders to tread warily and ensure the continued existence of the OAU, which is the only organization upon which the unity, progress and freedom of Africa can be ensured. [Excerpt] [AB221005 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 82]

QUORUM SOUGHT AT SUMMIT--Lagos, 22 Jul (AFP)--Nigeria has been working to ensure a quorum at this year's Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit due to open in Tripoli, Libya, in 2 weeks, External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu said here. The annual conference has been threatened by the controversial admission, during an OAU ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in February, of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), proclaimed by the Polisario Front which is fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish Sahara. (?According to) Mr Audu, in a television interview here last night, [words indistinct]. Nigeria believes in self-determination for the Saharan people. The Lagos government has recognized the Polisario Front as a movement, but does not accept the admission of the SDAR to the OAU. The preparatory meeting for the OAU summit is due to open on Monday. [Text] [AB221050 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 22 Jul 82]

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ISSUE VIEWED--The query [as heard] supposedly issued to the presidential adviser on political affairs is discussed by three papers: The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, the DAILY STAR and the NIGERIAN STANDARD. The TRIBUNE commends the president for reprimanding his adviser but does not endorse the idea of a query. What the TRIBUNE wants the president to

do, is to sack him, because, according to it, that is the only way to restore some measure of credibility in the presidency. the DAILY STAR also commends the president for dissociating himself and his high office from the wayward office of his political adviser. The STAR urges the president to view with serious concern the conduct of his adviser and hopes he would find ways to protect his image from advisers who lack a sense of direction. But on its part, the NIGERIAN STANDARD does not see any reason why the president should issue a query to his political adviser, because it was the president who mandated Chuba Okadigbo to handle the responsibility in the negotiations that led to Mr Ojukwu's pardon. The STANDARD is of the opinion that Chuba Okadigbo is being made the sacrificial lamb and therefore appeals to the president to give a second thought to the issue. [Excerpt] [AB211146
Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1588

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA--Mme Maria de Amorim, minister of foreign affairs, has made a visit to Libya and signed an agreement on economic, social, technical, and cultural cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 22] 5170

5170

CSO: 4719/1057

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVIVAL OF AFRIKAANS AMONG NON-WHITES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 20

[Interview with Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Dutch at the University of West Cape Province in the literary magazine GRAFFIER: "Do 'Coloreds' Reject Afrikaans -- Or is it the Speaker's Attitude which Offends?"; date and place of interview not given; items in slantlines published in italics.]

[Text] Most white Afrikaners generally accept "coloreds" as Afrikaans-speaking -- if not as "Afrikaners." Especially since the 1976 rebellion against mandatory Afrikaans in colored education, however, considerable opposition has been voiced by colored and black ranks against even the use of Afrikaans as the common language.

How fierce is this resistance in reality? Is the Afrikaans-speaking colored person indeed prepared, due to political prejudices, to abandon the language he was brought up with and to change over to English exclusively?

On that question Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Dutch at the University of West Cape Province, expressed the view of the "coloreds" (a name he rejects) in a candid interview with the literary magazine GRAFFIER.

"An interesting aspect of the 1976 revolts," says Professor Gerwel in the interview, which is published in full here, "Was that the political language at [the university of] West Cape, which had always been English, was Afrikaans that year, although Afrikaans was at the center of the entire Soweto revolt. Thus the problem was not Afrikaans /per se/, but rather the type of /attitude/ the language represents."

Professor Gerwel says that he does not see himself primarily as professor of Afrikaans, but rather as a sociologist who tries to understand his society through the study of Afrikaans.

GRAFFIER: Professor, if we want to discuss Afrikaans and "the Colored Person," we must first define the meaning of the latter term.

Gerwel: Yes, that term is unacceptable. Among many people who are by law designated by it, there is a long-standing antagonism and rejection of it. In the first place, the word "colored" is simply an ugly word. I believe Van Wijk Louw is the one who said that it is an un-Afrikaans word with plantation connotations.

In contrast to other terms, such as Xhosa for example, the word "Colored" does not have a cultural context. It really refers to the breeding history of people: a member of such and such a sub-species mated, and in that manner a "colored" person resulted. It is a crude manner to make the point, but "Colored" is a crude term.

The basis of the rejection, however, is the whole idea of categorization. Therefore the word "brown person" is not a solution either. It is a different word to indicate the same category.

In the Afrikaans political discussion the word "brown person" has a more liberal connotation. Van Wijk Louw also suggested that. But it is a very Afrikaans concept with a regional, neo-feudal, paternalistic background and thus not a pure concept.

Categorization

GRAFFIER: What is the alternative?

Gerwel: One ought to be as frugal as possible with making false statutory categorizations. Do it only where it is absolutely necessary, but be sure that it is the /law/ which forces you to do it, and put the blame there.

GRAFFIER: Seen in the light of the fact that we are dealing with categories in South Africa, where would the so-called "brown person" feel at home, with blacks or whites?

Gerwel: We should distinguish two aspects here: the cultural and the political.

Speaking culturally, there is indeed a group which feels at home in the white community. Speaking politically, there is a choice between 1) the type of South Africa which is kept going by white policy, in other words the /basic/ preservation of the /status quo/, and 2) the type of South Africa sought by black people.

If I may judge by the students at West Cape, my impression is that the political inclination of most leans toward a drastically changed South Africa, in other words toward the black person -- if we have to use these unjust terms of color for a moment in order to indicate a political view.

Language Struggle

GRAFFIER: Against this political background, how does the so-called "Colored person" see Afrikaans as a language, keeping in mind that it is the language of the ruler; the language of those who are primarily hostile to drastic political change?

Gerwel: My first reaction is that the entire question of language struggle and language feelings is a "white person's" problem.

Actually, a third of the students at West Cape are studying Afrikaans, but I don't want to deduce from that that they are /for/ or /against/ a language struggle.

What we are able to say without contradiction, however, is that through the years a lot of feelings have built up against Afrikaans due to the Afrikaner and his government which very aggressively made Afrikaans part of its own self-defense; in order to be among the chosen or to be able to govern you have to be white and you have to speak Afrikaans.

The elite language among the so-called "Coloreds" -- as well as among some whites -- always used to be English. It is the language in which meetings and "highbrow culture" takes place. This dates from before 1948, amongst other reasons also because the British were the more liberal and gracious component of the two colonizing powers with which the colored person came into contact.

It is indeed a miracle and a source of great thankfulness that still so many so-called "Coloreds" speak Afrikaans after what the regime has done to them the past 30 years.

I believe that too much attention is given to the "decline" of Afrikaans and the decrease of Afrikaans-speaking among "Colored" ranks. There are many thousands who are not so unsympathetic toward the language.

Some languages decline and others grow. I don't have very strong feelings about the possibility of Afrikaans disappearing one day -- it is part of the historical process and human fate.

Politics

GRAFFIER: Can one remove meaningful Afrikaans -- in the sense that it has value not only as an esthetic object, but also has meaning for the man in the street -- from the political dimension in South Africa? Is it the duty of a young writer to write with a political orientation?

Gerwel: It is a matter of the scope and breadth of a language in which and by which a person lives, and the political dimension is an important part of it. It also helps the lifespan of the language. The creative writer and the Afrikaans intellectual can enrich their language that way.

Political treatment unfortunately doesn't just drop from the sky. The writer doesn't initiate politics, but reacts to an existing political climate. Brink is an example. Afrikaans writers -- like all others -- thus cannot be meaningful politically if the appropriate political climate doesn't already exist.

What has to be done in order to create the climate -- or conditions -- for Afrikaans to be spoken can and must be done by the Afrikaans-speaking themselves, for they are the ones in power. The Afrikaans-speaking themselves thus can create the political structure in which the language is meaningful and will survive.

- Unfortunately Afrikaans is a restricted language in terms of what it offers politically. One of the fundamental lines of thought in South Africa today is Marxism, but I am not aware of any objective Afrikaans documents on the subject. Those interested thus immediately turn to English.

Thus I would say: yes, it would be good if one could get more dynamic, /truly/ progressive political elements in Afrikaans writing. But this cannot happen in a vacuum. There will have to be political broadening in the Afrikaner's social life.

Renewal

GRAFFIER: Can you expand on the role of the writer in this broadening?

Gerwel: Yes, this broadening naturally points toward a reasonably /drastic/ change of climate in South Africa, for basically it is, for me, a matter of apartheid with all its structures -- its national states, the hope that there won't be any blacks in the country -- which is still a rather ingrained political thinking.

The creation of the climate is a dialectical process mainly between the leader and the people. I don't think that the National Party has the capacity to bring about the kind of renewal we are discussing. They make adaptations within a framework, whereas I am speaking of a political way of thinking outside of the current South African paradigm.

The writer also exists within a dialectical process with his environment. But of course he is not as influential as the politicians. How many people actually read his work?

One should not underestimate the role of people who do indeed read literature in the creation of a climate of ideas. A perceptive study of a writer such as Brink would certainly be able to prove that he has indeed influenced many people politically, but how radically, to what extent? A writer who were to propagate ANC [African National Congress] principles, for example, would simply be rejected.

We can be very practical about that. In a changed South Africa in which I and you and others have done our part in and through Afrikaans to reform the country, we would have a much greater right to demand: Give this language recognition, and thus an opportunity to survive.

If Afrikaans is not actively heard and seen in the struggle for political change in our country, its chances to survive in a changed South Africa will decrease.

Young Generation

GRAFFIER: How do you see today's young writer? Are there indications that he writes meaningfully? Are there any Breytenbachs, Oppermans, Van Wyk Louws?

Gerwel: The type of elitist bickering about literary qualities -- by which I'm not saying that the latter is unimportant -- I would rather leave to someone else. My study of literature is primarily aimed at understanding my society. Thus I am

-more a literature-sociologist than anything else.

What I can say, however, is that the younger generation is an interesting one because it /tried/ to break with the past.

I think that literary renewal, like all great art, always comes from ideological and political (used in a very broad sense of the word) renewal. Therefore I don't know if the younger generation of Afrikaans writers are indeed such /meaningful/ writers, for I don't know whether they have experienced such meaningful ideologies or philosophical renewal.

There is a lot of nihilistic ideology in the so-called Afrikaans "punk" generation, without their having a true alternative for the dissatisfaction with the prevailing ideology of the /establishment/.

I doubt whether this can produce really meaningful art, especially if we relate your earlier question on "meaningful Afrikaans and politics" to my idea of "literary renewal and politics."

Influence

GRAFFIER: What is the influence of the "Colored writer" among his "people"?

Gerwel: In the first place: the entire concept of a "Colored people" is nonsense. The law throws such a diverging group of people together under that term that there is no question of any homogeneous group or a "collective conscience." It is thus very difficult to answer that question.

Small, Peterson or Philander do not occupy the sort of status white writers have. Each white writer -- even Breytenbach in the days of his strongest criticism -- contributed to the "museum" of the Afrikaners' cultural documents. That phenomenon -- of an "own cultural museum" -- cannot be found among the so-called "Coloreds," and this again is related to the lack of a collective conscience.

In my lecturing I found that the reactions to, for example, Adam Small are very different. People react to him in an ideological manner. Some say that he strengthens the whole idea of "Colored" -- which is of course a very negative thing to do -- and others say that he makes fun of the rulers.

Afrikaans

GRAFFIER: How do you see your role as a lecturer at an apartheid-institution such as the University of West Cape Province?

Gerwel: My first task is to teach as well as possible, but of course one finds himself in the dilemma of practicing his profession according to the line created by a political ideology to which he is opposed.

One could argue that that institution, although created by a specific ideology, is not in its service. But this is avoiding the question. A society is kept intact and served by its institutions, and in this sense [the university of] West Cape Province serves the structure of apartheid.

I will again give dialectical reasons for my answer. I work with many black students who are, after all, the material for change of the country. Through my teaching I thus try to strengthen the potential for change of those students, and thus to place the structure itself under pressure.

I do /not/ see the study of literature primarily as the pampering of an esthetic object, but as criticism on ideology and society. I try to help the students, through the study of Afrikaans, to understand their environment better.

Riots

GRAFFIER: What is the role of the "brown" students and the role of Afrikaans in riots?

Gerwel: One of the characteristics of the riots which periodically have taken place on black campuses since 1973 is that the so-called "brown" student gravitated politically toward the black side -- using black once again as a metaphor for a tendency toward the side of drastic change.

Speaking normatively, I am happy to see that our students are visibly active in an attempt to bring about a better South Africa.

An interesting aspect of the '76 riots was that the political language at [the university of] West Cape, which always used to be English, was Afrikaans that year, even though Afrikaans was at the center of the entire Soweto riot. The problem was thus not Afrikaans /per se/ but rather the type of /attitude/ the language represents.

I don't think that any black will hold it against Breytenbach or Beyers Naude that he speaks Afrikaans. Afrikaans is also used by "brown" students who advocate a changed South Africa.

It is the attitude of the speaker which matters. That will decide the future of Afrikaans to a great extent.

--GRAFFIER is an independent magazine published by a youthful editorial staff in Bellville, but it uses contributors nationally.[Ed.]

8700

CSO: 4701/99

FINANCIAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL ASPECTS OF PROPOSED NEW ORDER

Imbalance in Local Administrations Income

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Dr J. J. S. Weideman, member of the Presidential Council's Economic Committee]

[Text] The new arrangement for local administration recommended by the Presidential Council carries along with it special financial implications. Dr J. J. S. Weideman treats this matter in an article which he has written especially at the request of DIE TRANSVALER.

From his article, it is clear that this is not a new problem, but that the help of the best experts in the country will be needed now and in the future in order to bring about a reasonable and workable system.

During the past decade there have arisen special problems and difficulties concerning the matter of financing of local authorities. Various committees and reports have, moreover, focused attention on this problem.

It is only logical that in considering a new order of things this aspect should also deserve special attention by the Presidential Council's Committee for Constitutional and Economic Affairs.

Apart from many other reports on the structure, organization, political order and implications of local administrations for coloreds and Indians, there have recently appeared a number of reports which have, more or less, concentrated on the financial problems involved in these matters; for example, the reports by Erica Theron, Borkenhage, Niemand and then especially the comprehensive Browne report which appeared at the start of 1980 and carried 133 extremely important recommendations. These recommendations were aimed exclusively at alleviating financial difficulties for white municipalities, for colored administrative committees, Indian administrative committees and administrative councils and community councils for blacks outside the national states.

A work group of experts (the Croezer Committee) was appointed by the government during 1980 for the purpose of analyzing these 133 recommendations and/or implementing them and/or presenting further recommendations to the minister of finances. Among other things, this was because the general impression was created that financial difficulties could not yet be swept away by the Browne Report's recommendations, but mostly because it actually failed to provide any solution for the increasing dissatisfaction among colored and Indian communities regarding the management of their interests at the level of local administrations.

It was against this background that the Presidential Council's Committee for Economic Affairs began to work on its task in 1981 in the attempt to find a new and better arrangement, by way of consensus, for the coloreds and Indians as well as financial rectification for white municipalities in general wherever applicable. Needed also was mutual inputs and coordination between the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Croezer Committee.

Thus, gradually, many other proposals by experts became increasingly important, also in light of the joint task for the former and for the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council.

The crux of the question (or the remaining parts of it) could therefore be identified as follows by the Committee for Economic Affairs:

Insufficient Funds

The most important single source of income for local administration (or third-level government) has been traditionally income from taxation on real estate: either tax on land or on land and improvements upon it. According to the Theron report, a sampling taken in 1976 showed that approximately 19.5 percent came from this source, while 3 years later the Browne committee put this at approximately 50 percent. Therefore, the remaining financing must come from other sources. Of these sources the "utility services," such as the supply of water, electricity and sewerage disposal, and the financing of loans, are the most important. The drop in the purchasing power of the rand, from 100 to 36 over the 1970-1980 decade, of necessity placed an increasing pressure on the utility services as a supplemental source, if taxes had to be kept in check. Both the burden of taxation and inflation as well as the increase in rates therefore contributed in further stimulating situations of instability between white, colored and Indian communities. The more difficult it became for the city treasurer to balance his finances, the more difficult it became for his council to accept priorities in favor of the other communities. It was already difficult enough to justify the phasing out, or self-cancellation, of necessary projects to their own electors.

Since the taxation power of the provincial councils had already been drastically reduced in the early 1970's and they became even more dependent on the central treasury, it could have been understandable (even in the light of increasing shortages in personnel) that the attractiveness and even the interest by the provinces in the problems of local administration began to wane.

To put it briefly, it is, therefore, not just a problem of too narrow a financing basis, but also one entailing an extremely limited growth potential.

Distribution of Funds

Generally speaking, 60 percent of the taxation income is derived from residential areas (living quarters) and the rest from business areas (Browne: Category I - VII, 59.8 percent and 40.2 percent respectively, and category I--namely, metropolitan areas--56.3 percent and 43.7 percent).

As an example of a typical local government, Table 1 illustrates the income from property tax and utility services from white, colored and Indian areas.

TABLE 1: INCOME DISTRIBUTION

EXAMPLE A: (URBAN) PROPERTY TAXES: Total Income

<u>Whites</u>	<u>Coloreds</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Blacks (1)</u>
98.7 percent	0.3 percent	1 percent	-
Per capita index:			
100	6.2	19.4	-

BUSINESS SERVICES

Total income

93.7 percent	0.9 percent	1.5 percent	3.9 percent
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Per capita index:

100	19.7	30.2	6
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EXAMPLE B (LARGE RURAL AREAS) Property Taxes; Total Income

<u>Whites</u>	<u>Coloreds</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Blacks</u>
69.3 percent	11.7 percent	19 percent	-
Per capita index:			
100	17	27	-

Utility services: (Complete information not available).

(1) Blacks do not now pay property taxes.

In both instances the fiscal year closed with a comparatively substantial surplus after provisions were made to compensate for the shortages in the colored and Indian accounts. (Utility services for the blacks are provided at actual costs).

Granted that the utility services for the coloreds and Indians are being provided at least at actual costs (which is not always the case), this means that the shortages from taxation and profits or utility services are being covered in white areas. This is saying that the white areas are continuously "subsidizing" the other areas; this in accordance with the goodwill of the former if no use is made of prescribed criteria or fixed norms of quid pro quo. (In many instances fixed norms or quid pro quo arrangements are indeed employed.)

In general, the colored and Indian communities can make no claims of financial viability or independence. This is a situation which has lasted for the past 16 years, into 1982, since the establishment of the self-administration or advisory committees for coloreds and Indians and is still continuing--in many instances without the prospect of having their own independent municipalities or direct voice as part of the total complex, with the consequential increase in insecurity, "dependency," and little prospect of self-sufficiency and community motivation.

Although the business areas (main business centers, industrial, mining and agricultural areas and now also the properties of the central government) provide a considerable contribution to the tax and other incomes of local governments, and in some instances entail large-scale capital and current costs, they nevertheless represent the extent of economic dynamics in the jurisdiction of local government. It is also in this area where consumer spending by whites, coloreds and Indians and black inhabitants mainly takes place. Although detailed information is not completely available, typical examples show that the income derived from these areas is split up as follows per 1,000 inhabitants: Whites 90 percent, coloreds 3.7 percent, Indians 6.4 percent.

Taken together, this means that the total income potential from taxation (residential and business areas), utility services, loan financing and other sources from colored and Indian areas, is extremely limited and represents a considerable "dependency burden" on white municipalities. This is creating unnecessary tension and misunderstanding over such things as standards of infrastructure and priorities in the various regions.

The following example serves as an illustration of a typical urban region.

TABLE 2: CURRENT BUDGET PER CAPITA

	<u>Spending</u>	<u>Income</u>
White	293 rand	281 rand
Colored	27 rand	41 rand
Indian	60 rand	40 rand

Evidently in local administrations there is generally a lack of clear criteria and regulations whereby performance and minimum requirements are being assigned to the various population groups. Private consumer spending per capita or even per capita consumption of utility services can be a useful criteria in accordance with which the community income from property taxes and net income from utility services of the "neutral" area (the business area) could be allocated.

Insufficient Information

Routine relevant information continuously made available to the public, but especially to experts and other researchers, comes mainly from the following sources:

- (1) Auditor-General reports
- (2) Official Municipal Yearbook
- (3) Publications of the Department of Statistics

Otherwise information can be obtained only from the departments of the provinces involved or directly from the local authorities.

In all these instances, the information is not very complete and the task of financial-economic planning is seriously obstructed.

However, it is expected that if the proposals of the Presidential Council are accepted, the permanent liaison committee (Croezer Committee), which is made up of the best experts in South Africa, will also proceed with this part of the comprehensive task.

Decisions which have already been taken by the central government can already bring about a saving in the present fiscal year amounting to approximately 92 million rand as announced by His Excellency the minister of finance. In itself the reallocation of profits and responsibilities between the various groups could already be leading to a more acceptable course of affairs, provided the new organizational management as recommended for the local administrations is also accepted. But this is a subject which must be treated in its own right.

Consociation--Alternative to Assimilation, Partition

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 9

[Text] The political concept of consociation is being treated today by Attorney Louis Pienaar, member of the Presidential Council, a former MP and former ambassador to France, in the third part of the series of his articles. These articles have been written especially for DIE TRANSVALER.

Attorney Pienaar weighs this principle against other political and constitutional concepts such as assimilation, integration and partition. He also comes to the conclusion that opposition government will be an essential element of a consociation parliament.

"Consociation is a brand new word in our political vocabulary. As the debate about the Presidential Council's proposals unfolds there will be an increasing occurrence of words like "consociation," a "consociation democracy," a "consociative model," or "consocialism." A well-meaning friend has already said that he has difficulty in expressing the word which still has to say what it entails...

Actually the concept is not so strange to constitutional developments in southern Africa. When the draft constitution for South-West Africa/Namibia was written by the Turnhalle Convention during 1976/1977 there was general mention of "government by consensus" instead of the well-known concept of government by the majority party or group. Consociation can thus be popularly identified with the concept of consensus or assent by, or collaboration with, political minorities in decisionmaking processes.

Consociation as a Theory

In political science, consociation is a relatively new idea. It began to develop among circles of experts during the late 1950's and early 1960's as a reaction to the lack of reality in disregarding ethnic and cultural differences in political systems. The word itself appears to have been used for the first time in 1961.

Up to about 1960, the general line of thought was the centralization of government authority in a "melting pot" policy which was dominant mostly in the United States since the end of the previous century.

However, it was impossible to ignore the problems entailing the application of the integration policy in developed countries as well as in the newly independent Third World countries. There were the "hot summers" of the U.S. blacks, the struggle between the Flemish and the Wallachians in Belgium, in Cyprus, between Pakistan and India, between Nigeria and Biafra, not to mention the Spaniards, Basques and northern Ireland.

Another approach had to be made other than the well-known one-man, one-vote, majority-dominated democracy of the 19th century.

It was felt that it was reasonable and liberal for the ethnic and cultural minorities to maintain and protect their identities. Consociation was born from this thinking process. It was an alternative for assimilation, on the one hand, and partition or geographic division (creating homelands) on the other.

Assimilation Is Out!

Assimilation is impossible in South Africa and, may I say, unacceptable. Assimilation cannot take place where a comparatively small and scattered cultural group would be absorbed by a predominant culture. Think of the French Huguenots in South Africa, or the great numbers of continental Europeans who have for years established themselves in the United States or Australia and in a generation or two were absorbed in the Anglo-Saxon culture of those countries.

In South Africa, with its numerically strong cultural communities (5 million Zulus, 4.5 million whites, 2.5 million coloreds) assimilation is physically simply impossible, not to mention the opposition and conflict which would be unchained by such a policy. One could even ask the ridiculous question: Who is going to assimilate whom?

Integration Is Out!

Integration is therefore also out. Integration is one of those "ghost" words in South African politics which easily frighten away voters. Often the simple fact of meeting or collaborating is made out to be rejectable integration, whereas it is really only that sort of grouping together which is intended to pave the way to a watering down of delineations between communities with a view to final assimilation, which can be branded as integration. If assimilation is impossible then integration is unsuitable.

Collaboration within a consociative arrangement has exactly the opposite objective from integration and assimilation: It expressly recognizes group differences and wants to protect each group's right to existence.

Partition Has Its Problems

Partition has already been adapted on a number of occasions as an alternative where integration and assimilation was not possible. This brings to mind Ireland and Ulster, Pakistan and India and South Africa's own homelands policy. Continuation of the policy of homelands development is also being recommended with respect to the republic's black people.

The division of a state between its population groups presupposes a high degree of concentration of population groups in certain areas. This is applicable to the black people of southern Africa, but not to the coloreds and Indians.

Well-argued testimony in favor of the principle of partition between whites and coloreds was heard by the Constitutional Committee, but the spokesmen involved chose not to express an opinion about the wheres and hows of such a partition. However, as a reply to the question of a committee member, it was admitted that in view of the large concentration of coloreds and the preponderance of their numbers, there could be a colored controlled region in the Western Cape...!

Of course our Western Province people suspect the two Northern Transvaal spokesmen of carrying on a secret Currie-cup operation.

The Characteristics of Consociation

So, what is left is consociation--What is meant by the term? What are its most important characteristics?

In the first place, this goes hand in hand with the devolution of power to local governments--this being a principle strongly recommended in the Presidential Council's report on local administration.

Secondly, a voice in decisionmaking is assured where this affects the interests of a population group or cultural community.. Usually this takes place at a government level through a government coalition of the leaders of the various groups.

various groups. In practice, in the republic this would mean that all three groups: whites, coloreds and Indians, would be taken up in the cabinet or appointed as deputy ministers.

Thirdly, each group would be represented in parliament on the basis of a separate voters list or electorate. (It must be noted that the Presidential Council still has to make recommendations on the exact composition of the Parliament and its various or separate structures. Each group will then usually have a reciprocal veto so that decisions and laws can be carried through with the consent of a majority of each group. Thus, for example, the Group Areas Act, on which the whites attach a great deal of value, can be amended only with the consent of a majority of the white members of parliament.

Fourthly, each group will be given the highest possible measure of autonomy for looking after their own interests, such as education--to give an example. As for everything which ought to be treated as being of communal interest, there will be a further report in the making.

Lastly, there is the characteristic of proportional representation at all levels where government functions are shared. However, the Presidential Council recommends that this principle shall not apply with respect to the composition of the cabinet. Cabinet members must be selected on merit. As examples of constitutions where this proportionality principle is applicable in the formation of government, one could look to Lebanon and to Belgium.

Conflict Management

What now, if there should be a case of a parliamentary checkmate? Even a layman cannot help but take note that the veto right of groups must lead to a clash or to a situation where the working of the legislative authority is impaired; more so if the observation is made against the present background of the "boycott policy" practiced in all three population groups.

Conflict management will, therefore, be an essential element of the consociation parliament. The procedure of a joint meeting for the settlement of disputes between parliament and the former senate was inscribed in the constitution.

But there are other ways. In the case of France the wish of the Chamber of Deputies is made known a third time despite the Senate's opposition on two occasions. There is also the procedure of joint meetings in a committee of representatives from the clashing groups, as in the case of the United States, for the purpose of working out acceptable measures--nearly the sort of exercise which has taken place in the Presidential Council for the past 17 months!

This is also done with an eye of recommending an extra-parliamentary executive authority whose official term of duration is not tied to the life of parliament. Thus, a crisis in parliament would not cripple the government.

More Light on Local Administrations

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 9

[Text] Pretoria--The Presidential Council's proposals regarding the sharing of political rights at a local government level is, in his opinion, reasonable and feasible--with the possible exception of the thoughts about the joint services committees.

This is what Prof J. J. N. Cloete, director of the South African Institute for Public Administration and a former professor in public administration at the University of Pretoria, said yesterday.

The executive committee of the Transvaal Municipal Association will soon hold a special meeting for discussing the Presidential Council's proposals to the extent that they affect local administrations. The possibility of an extraordinary congress is now being mentioned.

In the course of an interview, Professor Cloete said that each population group must have its own local government, provided that circumstances and numbers justify this. It is also clear that this will be in their own interest.

If it happens to be a colored or Indian population group, it will all depend on whether they will have income sources for rendering the administration of their various township areas viable.

In contrast with white local administrations, which have productive tax, business and industrial regions to their disposal, colored and Indian local authorities usually have residential regions lacking in high land values and consequently these provide only a meager tax income.

Professor Cloete says that a possible solution for this could be for the government to subsidize such local administrations in one way or another, because without a sufficient income these councils would simply be unable to fend for themselves and the entire thought of having individual local administrations for all the population groups will end up in failure.

With respect to Indian and colored communities which are too small to justify separate local administrations, their representatives must be allowed to have a voice in the white local administrations.

Some white administrations are completely in agreement with the idea, but others are strongly opposed.

This is true mostly in city councils where the political or other grouping is of such a nature that even a small minority group would be in a position to sway the voting in one direction or another and the feeling there is strongly against the inclusion of representatives of nonwhite communities.

On the other hand, in some of the larger towns and cities there are nonwhite communities for whom the establishment of local administrations is fully justifiable, but the coloreds and Indians refuse to set up their own councils or to serve in them, and insist on having seats in the white councils where the decisions are made.

Nevertheless it is possible that these colored and Indian leaders would still go for separate municipalities if financial grants are made to the nonwhite communities.

In answer to the question of whether members of the existing administrative committees in colored and Indian areas are being trained in municipal work and city council procedures by the white local administrations, Professor Cloete said: "Where white city councils go out of their way to train coloreds and Indians in conducting administrative functions, there prevail good dispositions among the population groups."

He added that it is obvious that good dispositions among the population groups are a basic requirement today in South Africa for the success of any public structure.

Professor Cloete went on to say: "The actual situation is that our population groups will have to learn to work together in their various regions. If they refuse to sit in the same councils, they must, in any event, collaborate in connection with providing municipal services; however, it is doubtful that the Presidential Council's proposal for joint services committees is entirely the right answer. Much thought remains to be given to this matter."

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CSO: 4701/102

PC MEMBER ADVOCATES GRADUAL CHANGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jun 82 p 14

[Article by Japie Basson]

[Text] In Mr P W Botha a leader has emerged as Prime Minister who is casting aside timidity and choosing courage, to initiate reform and redress injustices of the past. Already he has risked a break in his party.

In my view he is bringing much of the spirit and ideals of General Hertzog--the originator of the National Party, and the greatest Afrikaner leader since Union--back into our land.

Constitutional correction by means of politics of negotiation, which has now become the rule, is a vast and complicated task in a plural society such as ours. An instant blueprint is out of the question. The process requires piecemeal political engineering, and changes will have to come step by step if progress is to be secure.

That is why the President's Council and its five standing committees were appointed for five years, and why their first few reports at the end of their first year--fundamentally important as they are--are first forward steps, not final ones covering the whole field of reform. Much remains to be done and is, in fact, in the process of being done.

Reasonable South Africans will appreciate this and measures the President's Council's recommendations in the light of the real degree of progress achieved.

Two opposition groups are willfully negative about it all and fighting the council's proposals as hard as they can, sowing suspicion against even the best of them and virtually spitting in the face of the reformer. They are the Afrikaans extreme of so-called conservatives and NHPs, and the English extreme in and behind the PFP. Both are acting in the name of their assumed "credibility" among Afrikaners and among blacks respectively.

I am confident that the Afrikaner people will put this new Afrikaans extreme in their place. But the old English extreme has such a protracted and chronic record of confrontation with Afrikaner-oriented government over constitutional matters that I sometimes seriously wonder whether they are not still motivated by the same deeper sentiments as those which sparked off the Anglo-Boer War.

One must ask: When will more English-speaking South Africans of leadership calibre put the destructive English extreme in their place with the same courage and determination as that with which Mr Botha and his leader support are fighting the reactionary Afrikaans extreme? The time for it is now.

If the proposals of the President's Council are accepted and implemented by the Government, South Africa will be well on its way towards a new system of cooperative government, for the first time in our history.

There will be new rules of political conduct. For instance, there will be a presidential executive in the form of a best-man government, more representative than the present system and more capable of promoting further reform. The cabinet will no longer have white faces only. The legislative function, however structured, will not be exclusive to one section. The "colour curtain" will also be removed from regional and local government.

The allegation that the blacks have been "excluded," is a gross distortion of fact.

The President's Council was assigned by the State President the specific task of considering the long neglected political position of the coloured, Indian and Chinese communities. It did that, but closed no doors to further developments. Nowhere in its reports were blacks specifically excluded.

In fact the report of the constitutional committee clearly stresses the fact that the destinies of black and white in our country "are inextricably linked." All it explained in this respect was that a variety of constitutional devices will have to be employed if larger groups are not to dominate smaller groups.

The President's Council is as anxious as anybody to see that further machinery is created for fuller deliberation affecting the field of black-white relations. But must all of us be so stupid as to take up the attitude that nobody may move into a house until everyone else has been similarly accommodated?

CSO: 4700/1467

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 12 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Zaire-Zambia: Glimmers of Hope"]

[Text] What can be expected from the joint Zairian-Zambian permanent regional commission? This is the question that comes to mind after the third round of discussions which recently took place in Lubumbashi. For this precious tool for the solidarity and intensification of cooperation between Zambia and Zaire must play its role perfectly. It must implement the desires of their creators, Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu, to resolve local problems which might arise among the border regions and provinces of two countries. Additionally, from the same point of view, the Zambian and Zairian heads of state have given this commission the legal power to make decisions which are binding upon the two sister republics. From the preceding, the concern appears clearly on the part of the two presidents to see cooperation between their respective states be pragmatic, functional and fruitful. Fortunately, the members of this commission, particularly the Zambian authorities of the Copperbelt province and their Zairian counterparts from the Shaba region, have also adopted this language of pragmatism. Indeed, during this last Lubumbashi meetings, they reviewed the concrete results obtained from the application of prior resolutions, and promised to redouble their efforts with the intent of making their business more efficient. At their next meeting, the two parties will have the opportunity to once again assess the efforts expended by the two parties in applying the decisions made in common. Proofs of the sincere determination to join word to action are no longer lacking. The first one was without doubt the recent organizing in Lubumbashi of the first Zairian-Zambian trade fair. The second proof is the transfer into the hands of Zambian authorities of 25 Zambian citizens taken prisoner in Zaire. The ceremony marking this transfer took place, let us recall, at the termination of the recent works in Lubumbashi. These acts show that the members of the joint Zairian-Zambian permanent regional commission have decided to raise once and for all the relations between our two countries to the exemplary level in order to benefit our respective peoples.

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CSO: 4719/1019

BRIEFS

MOBUTU'S MBUJI-MAYI FARM--Nearly 9 million zaires will be needed to build the presidential farm at Mbuji-Mayi, in Kasai Oriental, we have learned from the management of the presidential agro-industrial estate of N'Sele (DIAPN) in Kinshasa. In this regard we recall that a DAIPN) delegation went last week to Mbuji-Mayi where talks were held with regional authorities regarding the implementation of this project. The first production of eating chickens from this farm will come about in 10 months, the same source indicates. According to its forecasts, the DAIPN intends to provide all regions of the country with presidential farms which will flood the markets with eating chickens, eggs, meat, etc. This in accordance with the wishes of the President-Founder. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Apr 82 p 3] 9927

LUBUMBASHI AIRPORT CLOSURE--The Luano to Lubumbashi international airport will probably be closed to DC-10 type airplanes beginning next 15 April. This information was revealed Tuesday afternoon during the discussion held by citizen Salumu Amisi, vice-governor of Shaba, with a delegation from the Department of Transportation and Communications led by citizen Makoso Kiphioka, an advisor for this department who was visiting the cooper capital. During this discussion, in which Mr Forrest, administrator-director of the company bearing the same name, also participated, the faulty condition of the runway was examined, as well as the urgent need for its rehabilitation. Mr Forrest, whose company is responsible for repairing the airport, took advantage of the opportunity to present to the regional authority the difficulties the company is coming up against in the completion of these works. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Apr 82 p 1] 9927

USSR-ZAIRE JOINT COMMISSION--A Zairian delegation led by citizen Abote Odoko Dumbe, president delegate general of the Zairian Maritime Company, left Kinshasa Monday for Moscow to take part in the works of the fourth meeting of the joint Zairian-Soviet commission on maritime transport planned for 12-20 May 1982 in the Soviet capital. Included were delegates from the departments of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and transportation and communications, as well as representatives of the Zairian Maritime Company. Established through the executive council and the Soviet government's political desire to give some dynamism to relations of cooperation between the two countries, the joint Zairian-Soviet commission will concentrate on practical methods for applying the decisions arrived at during the third meeting held in Kinshasa in September 1981. During that meeting, the Soviet government had offered facilities for the training of Zairian interns in the fields of maritime navigation and radiocommunications, and had promised to put "all the experience of national Soviet ship outfitting to the beneficial use of the Zairian Maritime Company." [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French May 82 pp 1, 7] 9927